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## BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 10/049,891

Filing Date: July 08, 2002 Appellant(s): RAIDEL ET AL. WAILED ,

DEC 0 5 2006

Group 3700

Richard L. Bridge For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER** 

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 22 September 2006 appealing from the Office action mailed 4 May 2006(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

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#### (1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings, which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

#### (3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

#### (4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

#### (5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

#### (6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

#### (7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

#### (8) Evidence Relied Upon

EP0687453A1 LASSEN et al.

6-1995

Art Unit: 3761

REISING et al.

- 1-1991

US 5,387,210

US 4,988,344

MURAKAMI

2-1995

."Lateral" Webster's II New College Dictionary, (1995) p. 621.

"Lateral" Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2006)

"Transverse" Merriam-Webster online dictionary (2006)

"Transverse" Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2006)

"Transverse" Oxford English Dictionary online (2006)

#### (9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

1. Claims 44-48, 54-55, 58, and 82-83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lassen et al. (EP 0687453 A1; herein 'Lassen'). Regarding claims 44, 54, and 82-83 Lassen discloses absorbent core 18 of sanitary napkin 10, which absorbs body fluids and conforms to the body, having the tissue construction bi-folded to form two symmetrical square halves and a flexure axis/fold line 24 along longitudinal centerline Y-Y (col. 1, II. 3-5, col. 6, II. 13-22 and col. 10, II. 2-7, figure 3). Lassen further discloses the longitudinal flexure axis/fold line 24 can be positioned transversely, i.e., along the X-X axis and off center from the longitudinal center line Y-Y, and thus extending at least in part laterally and longitudinally of the absorbent body 18 and creating segments foldable relative to one another (col. 6, II. 22-25).

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Art Unit: 3761

Regarding claims 45-48 Lassen discloses absorbent core which includes a body-facing/inner surface 20 positioned adjacent the cover 12, a garment-facing/outer surface 22 positioned adjacent the baffle 14, a flexure axis 24/fold line with a depth less than unfolded absorbent article thickness that is formed in at least one of the surfaces 20,22, and a depth extending substantially through the entire thickness (fig. 1 and col. 3, II. 55-col. 4, line 1).

Regarding claim 55 Lassen discloses flexure axis 24/fold line forms first and second members 26 and 28/segments, which have a polygonal shape (fig. 1).

Regarding claim 58 Lassen discloses cover layer 12 adapted for contact with wearer's skin, inner layer 20 that is liquid permeable since it is a part of absorbent body 18, baffle 14/backing layer in opposed relation with inner layer 20 and the absorbent body 18 disposed between cover layer 12 and baffle 14/ backing layer (fig. 1).

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

2. Claims 49-53 and 56-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lassen et al. (EP 0687453 A1; herein 'Lassen') as applied to claims 44, and further in view of Reising et al. (US 4,988,344; herein 'Reising'). Regarding claim 49 Lassen does not expressly disclose the absorbent body 18 is multi-layered.

Reising discloses multiple layered absorbent core 42 for use in sanitary napkins (col. 1, II. 6-8, col. 2, II. 64-col. 3, line 3) and liquid handling/outer layer 50 and storage/inner layer 52 (col. 4, II. 54-57) for acquiring, distributing, and storing subsequent loadings of

liquids (col. 3, lines 1-3). One would be motivated to modify the absorbent core of Lassen with the multi-layered core of Reising to enhance acquiring, distributing, and storing subsequent loadings of liquids since both references disclose absorbent cores for handling bodily waste. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the absorbent core, thus providing an absorbent core constructed of at least two layers.

Regarding claim 50 Lassen does not expressly disclose the relative dimensions of a multi-layered absorbent body. Reising discloses storage/inner layer 52 will be have a smaller surface area (and thus a smaller length and/or width) than liquid handling/outer layer 50 (col. 17, II. 40-43) so that the storage/inner layer 52 drains liquid handling/outer layer 50 of much of its acquired liquid load (col. 18, lines 2-4). One would be motivated to modify the absorbent body of Lassen with the multi-layered relative size dimension core of Reising to enhance acquiring, distributing, and storing subsequent loadings of liquids since both references disclose absorbent cores for handling bodily waste. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the absorbent core, thus providing an absorbent core having layers with relative size dimensions.

Regarding claims 51-53 Reising further discloses the inner layer 52 has a surface area of about 25% of the surface area of outer layer 50 (col. 17, II. 30-49).

Regarding claim 56 Lassen discloses inner and outer layers of flexure axis/fold line 24 with multiple slits/scores 36 that extend through a percentage of the inner surface 20 (col. 8, II. 26-27 and fig. 1).

Regarding claim 57 Lassen discloses inner surface 20 nearer the wearer's body than outer surface 22 and discloses inner surface 20 having a polygon shape (fig. 1).

3. Claims 59-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lassen et al. (EP 0687453 A1; herein 'Lassen') as applied to claim 58, and further in view of Murakami (US 5,387,210; herein 'Murakami'). Regarding claims 59-60 Lassen et al. does not expressly disclose side wings with an adhesion system. Murakami discloses it is well known to include wings extending outward from opposite side edges of a longitudinally central area of said core on sanitary napkins (col. 1, II. 14-19). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the sanitary napkin of Lassen, thus providing side wings that adhere to the garment to prevent leakage.

Regarding claim 61 Lassen discloses a means for attaching the sanitary napkin 10 to an undergarment-using adhesive placed on the garment side/outer surface of baffle 14/backing layer (col. 13, II. 38-40).

Regarding claim 62 Lassen discloses a transfer layer 23 positioned between the cover 12 and absorbent core 18 for rapidly transporting body fluids into the absorbent core and to reduce the occurrence of rewet and a surfactant/distributing layer sprayed on cover 12 to enhance liquid penetration to the absorbent core 18 (col. 4, II. 2-6 and 47-49).

Regarding claim 63 Lassen discloses an absorbent article as discussed above with respect to claim 59 (col. 2, line 2).

Regarding claim 64 Lassen discloses an absorbent core 18 that can be constructed of creped cellulose wadding (col. 5, II. 48-49). Meyer et al. reference (US 4,798,603), incorporated by reference into the Lassen et al. reference, includes a top sheet 14 made of synthetic polymers such as polypropylene (col. 4, II. 32-35). Lassen et al. does not expressly disclose the absorbent body comprises coform. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that one of the layers of the absorbent body could comprise Coform, which is a blend of cellulose and polypropylene, since Lassen et al. discloses using synthetic polymers such as cellulose and polypropylene.

Regarding claim 65 Lassen discloses the absorbent core can be constructed from super absorbent polymers (col. 5, line 50).

Regarding claims 66-67 Lassen discloses a cover 12 that encases a central and edge portion of sanitary napkin 10 or alternatively the cover 12 can extend beyond the absorbent core 18 and be peripherally joined by an adhesive or any other joining method known in the art (col. 4, II. 16-27 and fig. 1).

Regarding claims 68-69 Lassen does not expressly disclose the bonds are hot-melt adhesive or welding. One would be motivated to modify the bonding to include hot-melt adhesive or welding since Lassen discloses the use of any adhesive or joining methods, including the aforementioned attachment methods. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the central and edge portions of the absorbent article, thus providing hot-melt adhesive or welding bonded portions.

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4. Claim 70 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lassen et al. (EP 0687453 A1; herein 'Lassen'), and further in view of Reising et al. (US 4,988,344; herein 'Reising') as applied to claim 49. Lassen further discloses a transfer layer 23/flow layer positioned between the cover 12 and absorbent core 18 for rapidly transporting body fluids into the absorbent core and to reduce the occurrence of rewet and a surfactant sprayed on cover 12 to enhance liquid penetration to the absorbent core 18 as discussed in claim 62 (col. 4, II. 2-6 and 47-49).

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Lassen et al. (EP 0687453 A1; herein 'Lassen'), and further in view of Reising et al. (US 4,988,344; herein 'Reising') as applied to claim 49, and further in view of Uitenbroek et al. (US 5,897,541; herein 'Uitenbroek'). Lassen/Reising does not expressly disclose the layers of the absorbent body being differentiated visually via a different color.

Uitenbroek discloses laminates for use in absorbent garments such as feminine care products (col. 1, II. 8-11), the laminate 10 having second layer 14 with a different coloration than first layer 12 for visual recognition of each layer (col. 1, II. 35-43, figures 1-3). One would be motivated to modify the absorbent layers of Lassen/Reising with colored layers of Uitenbroek for visually differentiation since both references disclose multi-layered absorbent layers for use in personal care articles. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the laminate layers, thus providing visually differentiated multi-colored layered absorbent core.

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6. Claim 73 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lassen et al. (EP 0687453 A1; herein 'Lassen') in view of Murakami (US 5,387,210; herein 'Murakami'), and further in view of Reising et al. (US 4,988,344; herein 'Reising'). Meyer et al. ('603), incorporated by reference into Lassen, discloses wrap sheet 30/cover layer that is configured to have an effective average pore size which is smaller than the effective pore size of the transport layer and functions to reduce and restrict flow back of liquids against the wearer's skin (col. 6, II. 11-14). Lassen/Murakami do not expressly disclose porosity decreasing from the cover to the outermost layer of the absorbent body. Reising discloses a relative capillary difference between the zones 56, 58 surrounding absorbent layers 48, 50, 52 to establish a capillary force gradient (col. 9, II. 27-44). One would be motivated to modify the porosity of the layers to establish a capillary force gradient for improved liquid handling since the references disclose absorbent cores for handling bodily waste. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the layers, thus providing a capillary force gradient.

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#### (10) Response to Argument

Te term "fold line" is defined by Appellant as referring to the "areas of a material processed for separation to form the segments of the absorbent body. That is, the dividing seam, or fold line, refers to creases, cuts or other indentations formed in the absorbent body to define segments of the absorbent body that are capable of folding relative to each other" (see page 4, amended fifth paragraph). In response to Appellant's argument that the references fail to show or suggest at least one fold line extending at least in part laterally of the absorbent body as required by independent claim 44 (see Grounds of Rejection pages 5-9), examiner maintains that flexure axis 24 of Lassen figure 2 extends in part laterally (on the side) since Lassen discloses the central, longitudinal flexure axis 24 can be positioned transversely, i.e., along the X-X axis, and off center from the longitudinal center line Y-Y, a distance ranging from about 0 to about 10 millimeters, without adversely effecting the functionality of the absorbent core 18 to adopt various body-accommodating configurations (see column 6, lines 22-28 and page of Office action dated 4 May 2006). Thus, Lassen discloses an axis that extends laterally or on the side as required by Appellant's independent claims. It is additionally noted that a transverse axis is not necessarily equivalent to the recitation of "extending at least in part laterally of the absorbent body." Appellant recites that the fold line extends AT LEAST IN PART LATERALLY (on the side) rather than extending entirely across a transverse axis that is perpendicular to a longitudinally extending and vertical axis. Appellant alleges that "each of the exemplary embodiments includes a fold line that extends either parallel to

or coaxial with the lateral axis of the absorbent body, or extends other than parallel to the longitudinal axis of the absorbent body so as to have a lateral component (e.g. vector)" (see Grounds of Rejection page 5). However, it is noted that the term "lateral" has not been specifically set forth in Appellant's specification and is thus given its broadest reasonable plain meaning interpretation according to *In re Zletz*, 893 F. 2d 319, 3211, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The plain meaning definition of "lateral" has been interpreted to mean "Of, pertaining to, or located at or on the side" (Webster's II New College Dictionary, 1995). Thus the assumption that the "fold line" is required to extend in a direction parallel a transverse axis of the absorbent body is insufficient and is not required by the claim limitations. Moreover, since flexure axis 24 of Lassen divides absorbent core 18 into three-dimensional strip like elements 26, 28 (column 6, lines 38-42 and figure 2), that extend at least in part laterally and in a direction parallel to the transverse axis and thus furthermore meet the claim recitation regardless of the interpretation of the term "extending...laterally."

In response to Appellant's argument that the flexure axis 24 of Lassen cannot extending both in part longitudinally of the absorbent body and extending in part laterally (see Grounds of Rejection pages 9-11), flexure axis 24 extends the length of the absorbent core (and thus in part longitudinally) [column 6, lines 19-21] and also extends laterally as discussed above.

#### (11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Loura C. Will

Laura C. Hill

Conferees:

Tatyana Zalukaeva

Angela Sykes

Galley Caryal. Dolyhy

# Webster's

# New College Dictionary

The street of the second secon Taking the unitage in a grown was group. To a Fig. 26 the unitage in a grown to the control of the Fig. 26 the party of the control of the The construction where the property of the second construction is a second construction of the second

Carrier Company of Carrier Company

And the transfer of the state o

when the call the contract of and the state of a little of the analysis and the state of the state o At the control part of partition in the control of the control of

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Troughous 1818 a Company Scrown Victor 1980 ion, stage, or point < the last days of the war > < the last , FOREGOING, PRECEDING, PREVIOUS adj. core meaning e present one <a href="mailto:last.night">last.night</a>>

e present one last mgm. lasts. [ME lasten < Obj. 2. To remain in good condition: ENDURE < A stone house. 2. To remain in good condition: ENDURE A Stone house han a wooden one. > 3. To remain in adequate supply eshments last!> -vt. To supply adequately < enough we crew for two days> -last'er n.

eshments last!> - vt. 10 supply aucquatery canuga we crew for two days> - last'er n.

st) n. [ME < OE læste < læst, sole of the foot.] A block are tose and used in making or repairing shows. ike a human foot and used in making or repairing shoes ike a human toot and used in making of repairing shoets.

Last-ing, lasts. To mold or shape on a last.

st) n. [Mr. a kind of measure < OE hizest.] Chiefly by reight or volume varying for different commodities and in the shape of husbale 640 callons or 2 time.

weight or volume varying for different commodities and in stricts, approx. 80 bushels, 640 gallons, or 2 tons. ch (last dich') adj. Done or made as a final measure calls dich effort to prevent wars (last dich are a yarn having a core of calls are a pulpo silk, or cotton threads.

(lis'tëks'). A trademark tor a yarn navang a core of ele-ound with rayon, nylon, silk, or cotton threads.

Tah n. A last appearance or effort; esp. at the end of a con-first-out (last'in' fürst'out') n. A method of invenig in which the most recently acquired items are assur

the IRST Soid.

(lis'ting) adj. Continuing or enduring for a long time.

'twilled fabric. — last'ing-ly adv. — last'ing-new graent n. The final judgment by God of all humanism. cutte (last min'it) adj. Pertaining to or being the month a climactic, conclusive, or calamitous event <a href="#last-milestate">last-milestate</a> <a last-minute rescue>

pl.n. 1. Rites performed in connection with a death of A rite or sacrament administered to a dying person.

In the last of a series of annoyances or disappointing one to a final loss of patience, temper, trust, or hope.

per n. Christ's meal with His disciples on the night ben

n. 1. The final statement in a verbal argument, 2. or authoritative statement or treatment <the last word safety> b. The power or authority of ultimate decision 1 he newest or most up-to-date example of a category

(lat' > ke' ) n. [After Latakia, Syria.] An aromatic Turkin

n. [ME latche < lacchen, to seize < OE læccan.] A la Latched, latch-ing, latch-es. To close or lock with . latched, latch ing, latch es. 10 close of lock win a latch. — latch on to (or onto). Informal. 1. To it to. 2. To get possession of: OBTAIN. ich'it) n. [ME lachet < OFL, var. of lacet, shoesting < see LACE.] A leather strap or thong for fastening a shoe or

(lach'ke') n. A key for opening a latch, esp. one on an

or gate.

bild n. A child who regularly spends time unsupervised

g (lách'string') n. A cord fastened to a latch and often the abole in the door so that the latch can be lifted from

t pulled inside to thwart intruders.

Lat-er, lat-est. [ME < OB læt.] 1. Coming, occurring after the usual or proper time < Late arrivals will not be Beginning at or lasting until an advanced hour <a late suring, being, or continuing toward the end or more ads of a time period <during late December> 3. Having red just previous to the present time: RECENT <a late neart> 4. a. Having recently occupied a position or place late leader> b. Dead, esp. if only recently deceased <a href="https://documents.org/lines/li me <a plane that departed late> 2. At or into an adme <a piane that departed late > 2. At or into an aux point of time <a novel written late in my career> 3. late as this morning I was still expecting more visite. In the near past: LATELY. — late ness n.

1E, BELATED, OVERDUE, TARDY adj. cors meaning: not for school> <late birthday gifts> ant: EARLY adj. (LATEL Related).

adj. [<a href="Additional">Adj. [<a href="Additi ed with a triangular sail on a long yard fastened at an mast. -n. 1. A lateen-rigged boat. 2. A lateen sail. Greek as used from the 4th to the 9th cent: Latin as used from the 3rd to the 7th cent. ndv. Not long ago : RECENTLY.

n-sē) n. 1. The quality or state of being latent 2. In of psychoanalysis; the stage of development, from puberty, when overt sexual interest is repressed and 1 on skills and activities with peers of the same sex.

r care ä father ë pet ë be hw which I pit ŏ pot ô toe: ô paw, for oi noise oo took

(int) adj. [Lat. latens, latent-, pr.part. of latere, to lie hiden, or potential but not evident or active < latent musical A fingerprint that is difficult to see but can be made vismination. -la'tent-ly adv.

eat n. The quantity of heat absorbed or released by a subrgoing a change of state, such as ice changing to water or eam; at constant temperature and pressure.

riod n. 1. The period between exposure to an infectious or icagent and the appearance of symptoms of the disease. 2.

illat ar-al) adj. [Lat. lateralis < latus, side.] 1. Of, pertainocated at or on the side. 2. Designating a sound produced by

sing along one or both sides of the tongue. — n. 1. A lateral ction, passage, or appendage. 2. Pootball. A lateral pass. 3. A nd, as l. - lat'er ally adv line n. A linear series of sensory pores and tubes along the

ish or certain other aquatic animals. pass n. Football. A usu. underhand pass thrown sideways or

ite (lăt'>-rīt') n. [Lat. later, brick + -rre.] A red residual soil ide (lat' > n. 'l Lat. later. brick + itt. | A red residual soil de propical and subtropical regions, containing concentrations and aluminum hydroxides and occas. used as an ore of iron, immanganese, or nickel: —lat'erit'ic (rit'lk) adj.

lat'teks') n. pl. latices (lat'tisez', lat'l) or latex-es.

latex. Latic < Lat, fluid. | 1. The usu. milky, viscous sap of rices and plants, as the rubber tree, that coagulates when exist 2 An emulsion of rubber or plastic glabulae in water and

air. 2. An emulsion of rubber or plastic globules in water, used s adhesives, and various synthetic rubber products. 3. A latex

paint n. A paint with a latex binder.

ath) n., pl. laths (lathz, laths) [ME.] 1. a. A narrow, thin strip or metal, used esp. in making a supporting structure for plasmigles, slates, or tiles. b. A building material, as a sheet of metal used for similar purposes. 2. a. Lathing. b. Work made with or lithing. — vt. lathed, lath-ing, laths. To build, cover, or line

reflath n. [Prob. < ME, supporting structure.] A machine on a piece of wood, metal, or other material is spun and shaped by cutting or abrading tool: -vt. lathed, lathing, lathes. To

eor cut on a lathe. er (lath or) n. [Ult. < OE leador.] 1. A light foam created by tion of soap or detergent in water. 2. Froth formed by profuse ting, as on a horse. 3. Informal. Impatient, troubled excitement: Anon. -v. -ered, -ersing, -ers. -vt. 1. To coat with lather. formal. To give a beating to a whip. -vi. 1. To produce lather:

22. To become coated with lather, as a horse. -lath'er-er n. th'er·y adj.

ing (läth'Ing, läth'-) n. 1. The act or process of building with 22. Work made of laths. 3. A quantity of laths.

ices (lā'ti-sēz', lāt'i-) n. var pl. of LATEX.
ic-i-fer (lā-tis'ə-fər) n. A plant duct containing latex.—lat'i-ler ous (lāt'i-sīi'ər-əs) adj:

i-fun-di-um (lät'o-fun de-om) n., pl. -di-a (-de-o) [Lat. : latus, ad + fundus, estate.] A great landed estate, esp. of the ancient Ro-

in (laten) adj. [ME < OFr. < Lat. Latinus < Latium, an ancient intry in Italy.] 1. Of or relating to Latium, its people, or its culture. If or relating to ancient Rome, its people, or its culture. 3. Of, reing to, or composed in the language of ancient Rome and Latium. 4. or relating to those countries or peoples using Romance languages, the countries of Latin America. 5. Of or relating to the Roman atholic Church. —n. 1. The Italic language of ancient Latium and ome that overspread western Europe and until modern times was the minant language of church, school, and state. 2. A native or resident ancient Latium. 3. A member of a Latin people, esp. of Latin Amer-4. A Roman Catholic.

a·ti·na (lə-tē'nə, la-) n. [Sp., Latin < Lat. Latina, fem. of Latinus. see LATIN.] 1. A Latin-American woman or girl. 2. A woman or girl

Spanish-speaking heritage, esp. in the United States. atin alphabet n. The Roman alphabet adopted from the Greek by

way of the Etruscan alphabet, consisting of 23 letters on which the modern western European alphabets are founded late in A merican (lat no mer'! kan) adj. Of, relating to, or designating Western Hemisphere nations south of the United States that have Spanish Portuguese, or French as their official languages.

-Latin American n. Lat.in.ate (lat n-at') adj. Of, relating to, or derived from Latin. Latin Church n. The Roman Catholic Church.

Latin cross n. A cross having the horizontal bar shorter than the vertical bar. Lat.in.ism (lat'n.iz'am) n. An idiom, structure, or word derived

from or imitative of Latin. Latin ist (lat'n ist) n. A Latin scholar.

La.tin.i.ty (la-tin' i-te) n. The way that Latin is spoken or written.

so boot ou out the thing the this is cut as ur urge by young yoo abuse zh vision za about, item, edible, gallop, circus -

Lat·in·ize (|ăt/n·iz/): v. -ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. -vt. 1. a.:To translate into Latin. b. To transliterate into the characters of the Latin alphabet : ROMANIZE 2. To cause to adopt or acquire Latin characteristics or customs. 3. To cause to follow or resemble the Roman Catholic Church in dogma or practices. - vi. To use Latinisms. - Lat' in. i-za/tion n. — Lat'in-iz'er n. La-ti-no (la-te'nō, lā-) n: 1. A native or resident of Latin America. 2.

A person of Spanish-speaking heritage, esp. in the United States

Lat-ist. (la' tish) adj. e) adv. Informal. Rather late.

Lat-ist. (la' tish) adj. e) adv. Informal. Rather late.

Lat-ist. (la' tish) adj. e) adv. Informal. Rather late.

Lat-ist. (la' tish) adj. e) adv. Informal. Rather late.

Lat. latitudo < latus, wide.] 1. Breadth: range. 2. Freedom from the usual restraints, limitations, or regulations. 3. a. The angular distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees along a meridian, as on a map or globe. b. A region of the earth regarded in relation to its distance from the equator <temperate latitudes> 4. Astron. The angular distance of

the equator <temperate latitudes> 4. Astron. Ine angular distance of a celestial body north or south of the ecliptic. —lat'i-tu'din-al (-tood'n-al, -tyood') adj. —lat'i-tu'di-nal'ly adv. lat-i-tu-di-nar-i-an (lat'i-tood'n-ar'e-an, -tyood') adj. [Lat. latitudo, latitudin-, latitude + ANIAN.] Encouraging freedom of thought and behavior, esp. in religion. —lat'i-tu'di-nar'i-an n. —lat'i-

and behavior. Sp. in tengton. — In the latting < layatring < layat strong espresso coffee topped with steamed frothed milk.

lat-ten (lat'n) n. [ME latton < OFr. laton.] 1. An alloy once made of or made to resemble brass, hammered thin and used in the manufac-

ture of church vessels. 2. A thin sheet of metal, esp. of tin. lat.ter (lat'er) adj. [ME < OE lattre.] 1. Indicating the second of two persons or things mentioned. 2. Further advanced in time or sequence : LATER < latter part of the week > 3. Closer to the end < the latter part of the game > -n. The second of two persons or things mentioned. **usage:** As used in contrast to former, latter refers to the second of only two, as in The chairperson and the president attended the meeting; the latter presented a report. In a sentence such as The dean, the chancellor, and the provost will serve on the committee, refer to the provost as the last, the last of these, or repeat the name or designation. -lat'ter·ly adv.

lat-ter-day (lat'ar-da') adj. Of present or recent times : MODERN. Latter-day Saint n. A Mormon.
lattice (lat'is) n. [ME latice < OFr. latiz.] 1. a. An open framework

of interwoven strips that form regular, patterned spaces. b. A structure, as a screen, window, or gate, made of such a framework. 2. Something, as a decorative motif or heraldic bearing, that resembles an open patterned framework. 3. Physics A regular, periodic configuration of points, particles, or objects throughout an area or space, esp. the arrangement of ions or molecules in a crystalline solid. —vt. -ticed, -tic-ing, -tic-es. To construct or furnish with a lattice or lattice-work. —lat/ticed adj.

lat-tice-work (lat'is-work') n. 1. An object, a structure, or mate-

rial resembling a lattice. 2. A structure made of lattices.

Lat-vi-an (lat ve-an) n. 1. A native or resident of Latvia. 2. The Bal-

tic language of the Latvians: —Lat vi an ad; laud (lod) vt. laud ed; laud ing, lauds. (Lat. laudare < laus, praise.] To give praise to: GLORIY: —n. I. Glorification: praise. 2. A. praise.] To give praise to: CLORIFY: —n. I. Glorification: praise. 2. A hymn or song of praise. 3. often Lauds. (sing. or pl. in mimber). The service of prayers following the matins and forming with them the first of the seven canonical hours. —laud/er n.

laud.a.ble ((0/ds-ba)) adj. Deserving praise. —laud'a.bi/i-ty, laud/a.ble-ness n. —laud/a.bly adv.

lau-da-num (lod'n-am) n. [NLat.] A tincture of opium. laud.a.tion (lô-da'shən) n. The act of lauding: PRAISE. laud.a.tive (lô'da-tiv) adj. Laudatory.

laud a to ry (10 d stor e; tor e) adj. [Liat. laudatorius < Lat. laudate, to laud see LAUD.] Of, pertaining to, or giving praise.

laugh (laf, laf) v. laughed, laugh ing, laughe. [ME laughen < OE hliehan]—vi. It To express esp. mirth of dension usu, by a series of inarticulate sounds, with the mouth open in a wide smile. 2. To show amusement 'claughed' at their silly mishaps'. 3. To feel derision < laughed at their hollow hopes > 4. To produce sounds like laughter. Aughed at their hollow hopes> 4. 10 produce sounds like laughter—vt. 1. To effect by laughter < laughed them out of the meeting> 2.
 To express with a laugh. — laugh away (or off). To treat as ridiculously or laughably trivial. — n. 1. a. The act of laughing. b. The sound of laughing 2. Informal. Something that is amusing improbable, or ridiculous < What a laugh!> — laugh'er n. — laugh'ing.

laugh a ble (laf' a bal; laf' -) adj. Causing or deserving laughter. -laugh a ble ness n - laugh a bly adv.

\* syns: Laughable, comic, comical, farcical, funny, laughing, Lupicrous, Ridiculous, Risible adj. core meaning: causing or deserving laughter <a laughable economic proposal>

laughing gas n. Nitrous oxide.
laughing jackass n. The kookaburra.
laughing stock (läf'ing.stok', läf') n. An object of ridicule:
laughiter (läf'tar, läf') n. [ME < OE hieahtor] 1. The act of laughiter (läf'tar, läf') n. ing. 2. The sound produced by laughing. 3. Archaic. A cause or subject

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#### Definition

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lateral Show phonetics adjective [before noun] SPECIALIZED relating to the sides of an object or to sideways movement:

lateral movement

Trim the lateral shoots of the flower (= the ones which grow sideways from the main stem of a plant).

laterally Show phonetics adverb SPECIALIZED

(from Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary)



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Main Entry: 1trans verse (\*)

Pronunciation: tran(t)s-'v&rs, tranz-, 'tran(t)s-",

'tranz-"

Function: adjective

Etymology: Middle English, from Latin transversus, from

trans- + -versus (as in adversus adverse)

1: acting, lying, or being across: set crosswise

2: made at right angles to the long axis of the body <a transverse section>

- trans·verse·ly adverb

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#### Definition

transverse Show phonetics

adjective SPECIALIZED

in a position or direction that is at an angle of 90° to something else:

The main roof beams are given extra support by the smaller transverse beams.

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#### transverse

- · adjective situated or extending across something.
- DERIVATIVES transversely adverb.
- ORIGIN from Latin transvertere 'turn across'.

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